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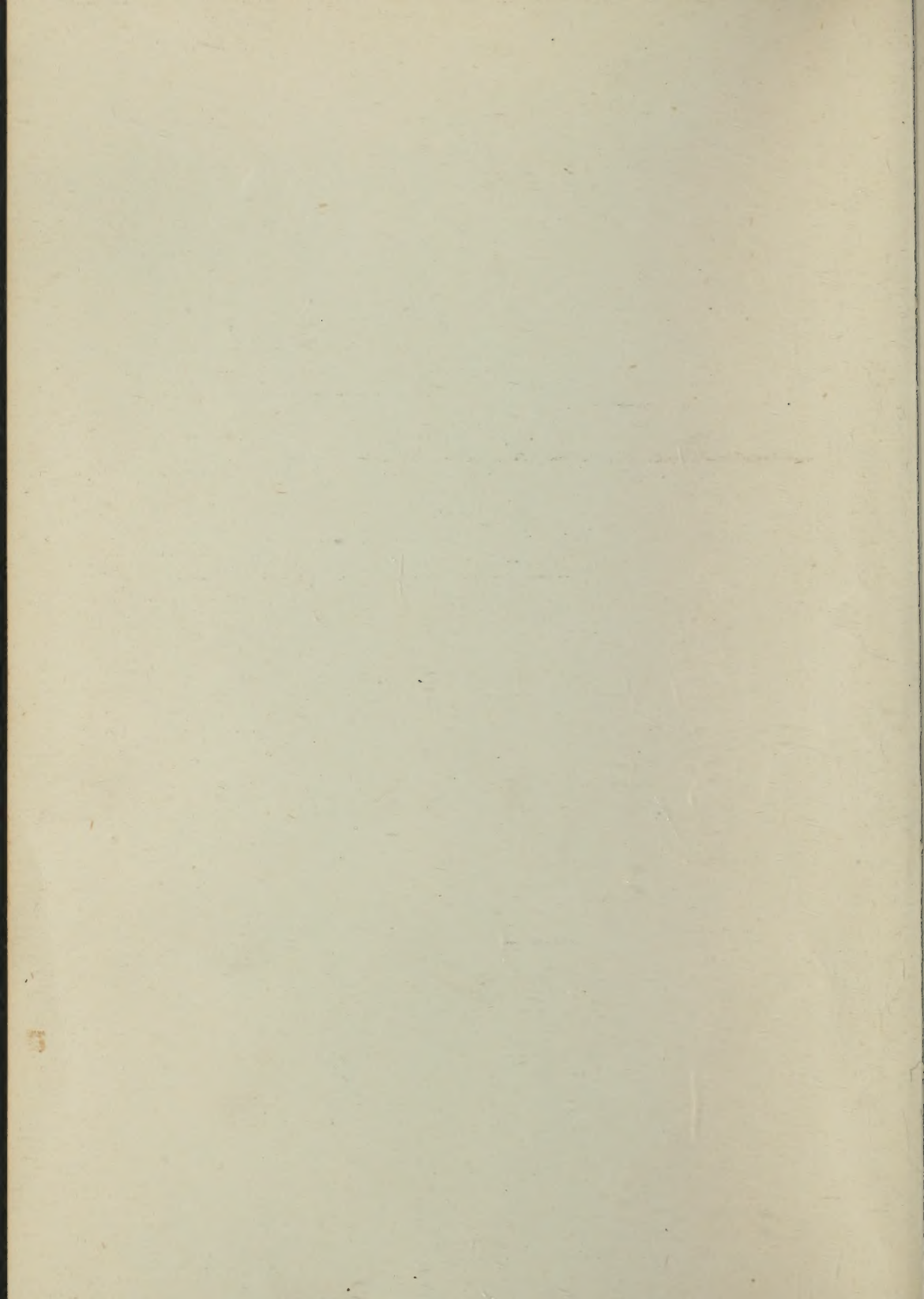
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BOOK IV.

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# XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

BOOK IV.

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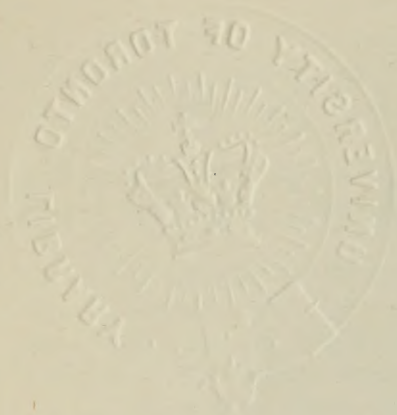
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# XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

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## BOOK IV.

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### CHAPTER I.

1. ALL that happened in the march up country to the time of the battle, and all that happened after the battle, during the truce which the king and the Greeks who marched up with Cyrus made, and, after the breaking of the treaty by the king and Tissaphernes, all the fighting that took place with the Greeks, owing to the harassing pursuit of the Persian army, has been narrated in the preceding chapters. 2. Now when they arrived where the river Tigris was quite impassable on account of its depth and size, and there was no passage along the banks, but the Carduchian mountains hung sheer over the very stream, the soldiers determined thereupon that they must march across the mountains. 3. They were continually being told by the prisoners that if ever they could cross the Carduchian mountains, they could, should they wish it, certainly cross the source of the river Tigris in Armenia, and should they not wish it, could go round. And it was said, too, that the source of the Euphrates was not far from the Tigris; and such is the case. 4. The attack on the Carduchians they made in the following way, trying at the same time to do it secretly, and also to anticipate the enemy before they should take possession of the heights. 5. Now, at the hour when it was about the last watch, and enough of the night was left for them to cross the plain in

the dark—at that time, having risen up at a given watchword, they start, and arrive at the hill at daybreak. 6. Here Cheirisophus proceeded to take the lead of the army, having with him his own party and all the light-armed soldiers, and Xenophon followed with the heavy-armed soldiers of the rear-guard, but with not a single light-armed soldier, for there seemed to be no danger that anyone should pursue them from the rear as they were making their way upwards. 7. And Cheirisophus marched up to the summit before any of the enemy perceived him; and then he led the way; and each division of the army as it crossed the summit followed him into the villages in the valleys and recesses of the mountains. 8. There, indeed, the Carduchians, deserting their houses, began to flee to the hills, with their wives and children. But there was plenty of provisions to take, and the houses were furnished with great numbers of brazen vessels, none of which the Greeks attempted to plunder; nor did they pursue the people, being inclined to spare them, in the hope that the Carduchians might choose to let them pass through their country without opposition, since they were hostile to the king. 9. But as for the provisions, they took whatever any man happened to light upon, for it was a matter of necessity. But the Carduchians would neither give any heed when they called, nor do anything else friendly. 10. But when the rear of the Greeks began to descend from the summit to the villages, being already in the dark—for, because of the narrowness of the path, the ascent and the descent into the villages had lasted the whole day—then at last some of the Carduchians assembled, and attacked the rear, and killed some, and inflicted serious wounds with stones and arrows, though they were few in number, for the Greek force had come upon them unexpectedly. 11. If, however, they had then assembled in greater numbers, a great portion of the army would have been in danger of being destroyed. And for that night they bivouacked in the villages as they were, and the Carduchians were burning many beacon-fires round them on the hills, and were keeping each other in view. 12. The generals and captains of the Greeks assembled at daybreak and resolved to go forward, taking those of the baggage-cattle that were necessary and

in the best condition for marching, but to leave the others behind, and to set free all the prisoners in the army who had been recently taken captive. 13. For the cattle and prisoners, being numerous, made their march slow, while many of the men, too, in charge of them were precluded from fighting; and it was necessary to provide and carry with them twice as many provisions, as the men were so numerous. And when this was decided on, they proclaimed that all should act accordingly.

14. And when, after breakfasting, they were on the march, the generals, having planted themselves in a narrow part of the way, whenever they found any of the things mentioned which was not abandoned, took it away; and the men obeyed them, unless anyone had secreted anything, such as a boy or one of the well-favoured women of whom he was enamoured. And during that day they marched on in this way, at one time fighting a little, and at another halting. 15. On the morrow a great storm arose, but it was necessary to march on, for their provisions were not sufficient. And Cheirisophus continued to lead, while Xenophon was in charge of the rear-guard. 16. And the enemy attacked them vigorously, and, as the passes were narrow, came close up to them and used arrows and slings, so that the Greeks were forced, pursuing one minute and falling back the next, to march on slowly. And Xenophon often passed the word for a halt, whenever the enemy attacked them vigorously. 17. Thereupon Cheirisophus generally halted whenever the word was passed; but on one occasion he did not halt, but marched on quickly, and passed the word for them to follow him, so that it was clear that something was the matter. But there was not time to go to the front and see the cause of his haste, so that the advance became like a flight for the rear-guard. 18. And on this spot a brave man was killed, a Laconian—Cleonymus, being shot with an arrow in the side through the shield and corslet, and Basias, an Arcadian, shot right through the head. 19. And when they came to a halting-place, Xenophon, just as he was, went to Cheirisophus, and blamed him because he had not halted, but the men were compelled to flee and fight at the same time. 'And now two brave gentlemen are dead, and we are

neither able to carry off their bodies nor to bury them.' 20. And Cheirisophus answered, 'Look at the hills, and see how impassable they all are! and the road you see is the only one, steep as it is; and on it you may see all that multitude of men who have occupied and are guarding the outlet. 21. This, then, was my aim, and on that account I did not wait for you, to see if I might be able to get the start of them before the pass was occupied; and the guides whom we have say there is no other road.' 22. But Xenophon said, 'Nay; I have two men; for as the enemy were giving us trouble, we laid an ambush, which gave us also time to take breath, and we killed some of them. We were anxious to take some of them alive for this very purpose—that we might use them for guides, as being well acquainted with the country.' 23. And immediately they brought up the men, and, taking them separately, asked them whether they knew any other way than the one in view. And one of them said he did not, though many terrors were put before him; and as he would give no useful information, he was killed in sight of the other. 24. And the remaining one said that the other had said that he did not know on this account—because he happened to have a married daughter there, living with her husband; but he said that *he* would lead them by a way which offered a practicable passage even for baggage-cattle. 25. And when he was asked if there was any place in it hard to pass, he said that there was a peak which, unless one were to take it beforehand, would be impossible to pass. 26. Then they decided to summon the captains, and the targeteers, and some of the heavy-armed soldiers, and explain to them the present crisis, and ask if there was any of them who wished to prove himself a brave man, and offer to march forward as a volunteer. 27. There volunteered of the heavy-armed soldiers Aristonymus of Methydrium, an Arcadian, and Agasias of Stymphalus, an Arcadian. And pressing his claims against theirs, Callimachus of Parrhasia, an Arcadian, said that he, too, wished to advance, taking in addition volunteers from the whole army; 'For I know,' said he, 'that many of the young men will follow if I lead.' 28. Upon this they ask if any of the officers of the light-armed also wished to go with them; and Aristeas of

Chios volunteered, who had often proved himself of great value to the army for such expeditions.

## CHAPTER II.

1. It was already afternoon, and they ordered the men to start when they had eaten; and having bound the guide, they handed him over to them, and arranged with them that, if they should gain possession of the summit, they should guard the position during the night and give a signal by trumpet at break of day; and that those who were above should attack those holding the pass in sight, and they themselves would sally forth to help them as quickly as they could. 2. Having arranged this, the one party began their march, being about two thousand in number, and there was much rain from heaven. And Xenophon, with the rear-guard, led the way to the pass in sight, so that the enemy might turn their attention in that direction, and those who were going round might escape notice as much as possible. 3. But when the rear-guard were at a ravine which they had to cross before they could climb the hill, just then the barbarians rolled down great boulders, a waggon-load each of them more or less, which, striking as they fell against the rocks, were hurled abroad in all directions as if from a sling; and it was altogether impossible even to get near the outlet. 4. But some of the captains, in case they should not succeed in this direction, were trying it in another; and this they went on doing until darkness came on, and when they supposed that they would not be seen as they went away, then they departed to get their supper, for those of them who had guarded the rear happened to have missed their morning meal. The enemy, however, being afraid, no doubt, did not stop rolling stones at all throughout the night; this was to be inferred from the noise. 5. But those who had the guide, going round in a circle, surprised the pickets sitting round a fire, and having killed some, and chased the others down the hill, they remained on the spot themselves, as if they had gained the summit. 6. But they had not gained it, as there was a knoll above them at the

side of which was the narrow pass in which the guards had been posted. However, there was a path from where they were to the enemy, who were posted on the pass in sight. 7. And during the night they remained there, but when day was beginning to break, they advanced in regular order against the enemy in silence; for there was a mist, so they came close to them unobserved. And when they saw each other, the trumpet sounded, and they rushed upon the men with a shout; and they did not stand the charge, but having abandoned the pass, some few fell in their flight, for they were active in running. 8. But those with Cheirisophus, having heard the trumpet, straightway charged up the pass in sight, and others of the generals advanced by untrodden paths in the direction in which each party happened to be, and climbing as they could, drew one another up with their spears. 9. And these first joined company with their friends who had previously secured the position. But Xenophon, with half of the rear-guard, advanced by the way in which those who had the guide had gone, for it was most easily traversed by the beasts of burden; and half of them he posted behind the beasts of burden. 10. And as they advanced they came upon a hill over the path occupied by the enemy, and it was necessary either to beat them off or else to find themselves separated from the rest of the Greeks; and they, too, might have gone by the same route as the rest, but for the beasts of burden it was not possible to get through in any other way but that one. 11. Here, then, encouraging one another, they made an assault upon the hill with their companies, advancing in files, not on every side, but leaving a way of escape to the enemy, should they wish to flee. 12. And for awhile the barbarians shot arrows and darts at them as they came up, in whatever way each of them could; they did not, however, receive them in close quarters, but abandoned the position in flight. And the Greeks had no sooner passed this hill than, seeing another before them occupied, they determined to march upon this hill in turn. 13. Xenophon, being apprehensive lest, if they were to leave undefended the crest which they had captured, the enemy might capture it again and attack the beasts of burden as they went past (and the

baggage-cattle formed a long train, as they were marching in a narrow pass), left behind on the crest the captains Cephisodorus, the son of Cephisophon, an Athenian, and Amphicrates, the son of Amphidemus, an Athenian, and Archagoras, of Argos, an exile; and he himself with the rest marched on the second hill, and in the same way they captured it too. 14. And still there was left for them a third height, much the steepest of all, the one which was above the picket which had been surprised at the fire in the night by the volunteers. 15. And when the Greeks came near, the barbarians left the height without fighting, so that it was a wonder to all, and they supposed that the enemy had abandoned it, fearing that they would be surrounded and besieged. However, as the event proved, they, seeing from the summit what was happening in the rear, were making their way in a body to attack the rear-guard. 16. Xenophon climbed on to the height with the youngest, and ordered the others to advance slowly, so that the last divisions might come up, and he told them to advance along the road and to halt in a level spot. 17. At this time Archagoras, the Argive exile, came up and said that they were beaten off from the first hill, and that Cephisodorus was dead, and Amphicrates, and the others, except those who had jumped down from the rock, and arrived at the rear-guard. 18. Having achieved this, the barbarians came to the hill opposite the knoll, and Xenophon had an interview with them through an interpreter about a truce, and demanded back the dead. 19. And they said they would give them back, on the understanding that he would not burn their villages. Xenophon agreed to this. And while the rest of the army was passing, and the leaders were holding this interview, all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood had flocked together. There the enemy were posted. 20. And when they began to descend from the knoll to the others, where the heavy-armed troops were drawn up, the enemy there charged in great numbers and with a great din; and when they came on to the top of the knoll from which Xenophon was descending, they began to roll down stones; and they broke the leg of one man, and Xenophon's shield-bearer left him in the lurch, carrying off his shield.

21. Then Eurylochus from Lousoi, an Arcadian, ran up to him, though heavy-armed, and retreated holding his shield before them both, and the others went away towards those who were marshalled. 22. After this the Greek force was all together, and they encamped there in many good houses with abundant provisions, and indeed there was much wine, which they kept in cisterns lined with cement. 23. And Xenophon and Cheirisophus made terms, so that they got back the bodies and restored the guide; and they did everything for the dead, as far as they could, as is customary for brave men's obsequies. 24. And on the next day they marched on without a guide, and the enemy endeavoured to obstruct the passes by skirmishing, and also, wherever there was a narrow pass, by occupying it first. 25. So whenever they obstructed the van, Xenophon, getting through to the hills, relieved the vanguard from the obstruction to their progress by trying to get higher than those who were in the way. 26. And whenever they attacked the rear, Cheirisophus leaving the track and making for higher ground than the enemy, relieved the rear-guard from this obstruction to their progress; and they continually assisted each other in this way, and strenuously supported one another. 27. And there were times, too, when the barbarians gave annoyance even to the men who had reached the summit as they were going down again, for they were nimble so as to make good their escape when they were fleeing with but a short start, for they had nothing but their bows and slings. 28. And they were excellent archers, for they had bows nearly three cubits long, and arrows more than two cubits long; and they drew the strings, whenever they shot, stepping forward, and with the left foot planted against the end of the bow. And the arrows passed through shields and breastplates; and the Greeks, whenever they got hold of them, used them as javelins, fitting them with thongs. In these places the Cretans were the most serviceable. And their leader was Stratocles, a Cretan.



## CHAPTER III.

1. For this day, too, they encamped in the villages above the plain extending along the river Centrites, in breadth about two hundred feet, which bounds the country of Armenia and that of the Carduchi. And the Greeks there rested, being glad to see a plain; and the river is about six or seven stades from the Carduchian hills. 2. Accordingly they stayed here very willingly, as they had due provisions, and were talking much of their past hardships. For during all the seven days that they had marched through the country of the Carduchi they continued constantly fighting, and they had suffered misfortunes more than even all those they had endured at the hands of the king and Tissaphernes. So they slept with pleasure, as being rid of these. 3. But at daybreak they saw horsemen somewhere on the other side of the river, completely armed, as if intending to prevent them crossing, and foot-soldiers posted on the banks above the horse-soldiers, as if to prevent them getting into Armenia. 4. And these were mercenaries of Orontas and Artuchus, of Armenian, Mardonian, and Chaldæan origin. And the Chaldæans were said to be a free people and valiant—they had as arms long wicker shields and lances. 5. And these banks, on which they were posted, were three or four plethra distant from the river; and the one road which was visible was leading upward, to all appearance artificial; this the Greeks tried to cross. 6. But when, as they attempted it, the water appeared above their breasts, and the river was rough with large slippery stones, and it was not possible for them to handle their weapons in the water—otherwise the stream swept them away—while if anyone tried to carry them on their heads they became exposed to the arrows and other weapons; accordingly they withdrew and encamped there on the banks of the river.

7. But where they themselves had been encamped on the previous night, on the hill, they saw the Carduchi assembled in large numbers under arms. Then indeed there was great despondency among the Greeks, as they saw the difficulty of passing the river, and the people who were ready to prevent their crossing, and the Carduchi in the rear ready

to attack those who should attempt a passage. 8. So for that day and night they remained in great perplexity. Xenophon, however, saw a vision; he seemed to be bound in fetters, and they seemed to have fallen off from him of their own accord, so that he was freed and could move his legs at pleasure. And when it was dawn he went to Cheirisophus and told him that he had hopes that all would be well, and narrated to him his vision. 9. And Cheirisophus was delighted, and as soon as day broke, all the generals being present, sacrificed a victim; and the omens were favourable from the very first. And going away from the sacrifice, the generals and captains passed the word to the army to get their breakfast. 10. And as Xenophon was breakfasting two young men ran up (for they all knew that it was allowable to approach him either at breakfast or dinner, and even if he were asleep, to waken him and tell him his tale, should anyone know anything of the matters relating to the war). 11. So on this occasion they told him that they happened to be collecting fuel to make a fire, and then they noticed on the opposite bank, among certain rocks reaching to the very river, an old man and women and girls laying down what appeared to be bags of clothes in a cavernous rock. 12. And when they saw them they thought it would be safe to cross; for neither was it accessible in this quarter to the enemy's horse. So (they said) they stripped, and, holding their daggers, began to ford the river naked, thinking they would have to swim for it. But, going on, they reached the other side before their thighs were wet, and, having crossed the stream and taken the clothes, thus came back again.

13. So straightway Xenophon poured a libation himself, and ordered the attendants to fill cups for the young men, and to pray to the gods who had revealed the vision and the passage, to complete also what was wanting to success. And having poured a libation, he straightway led the young men to Cheirisophus; and they told the same story. 14. And Cheirisophus, when he had heard this, poured a libation. And having made the libation, they passed the word to the others to collect their baggage, and they themselves, having called together the generals, deliberated how they might best cross, and conquer the people in front, and yet suffer no damage

at the hands of those in the rear. 15. And they resolved that Cheirisophus should take the lead and cross with half of the army, and that the other half should remain behind with Xenophon, and that the baggage-cattle and the mass of the army should cross between them. 16. And when this was well arranged they began to advance; and the young men led, having the river on their left, and the road was as much as four stades to the ford. 17. And as they marched, the ranks of horsemen marched parallel with them on the other side. And when they were at the ford and the banks of the river, they halted, and, having crowned himself and stripped, Xenophon first himself took up his arms, and passed the word for all the rest to do the same, and ordered the captains to lead their troops in file, the one party on his left and the other on his right. 18. And the soothsayers cut the throats of the victims over the stream; and the enemy plied their bows and slings; but they did not yet reach them. 19. And as the sacrifices were propitious, all the soldiers sang a pæan and shouted, and all the women, too, raised a cry with them—for there were many women in the army. 20. And Cheirisophus went into the water, and those with him; but Xenophon, taking the most active of the rear-guard, ran back at full speed to the ford that was over against the outlet leading to the mountains of Armenia, pretending that he was going to cross it and cut off the enemy's horse along the river-side. 21. But the enemy, seeing Cheirisophus and his men crossing over the ford with ease, and seeing on the other hand Xenophon's party running in the opposite direction, were afraid of being cut off, and fled precipitately to gain the outlet that led up from the river. And when they found themselves at the path in question, they directed their course up into the mountains. 22. And Lycius, who led the troop of cavalry, and Æschines, who commanded the band of peltasts with Cheirisophus, when they saw them running away at full speed, gave chase; and the soldiers cried out to them not to lag behind, but to follow them out on to the hill. 23. But when Cheirisophus, in his turn, had crossed the river, he did not pursue the cavalry, but at the place where the banks come down to the river's edge he straightway marched out against the enemy above. But those above, seeing their own

cavalry fleeing, and heavy-armed soldiers attacking themselves, abandoned the heights above the river. 24. Now, Xenophon, when he saw matters opposite going on well, went away by the shortest path to the army which was crossing, for the Carduchi were already seen coming down into the plain, as if going to attack the last of them. 25. And Cheirisophus occupied the heights, and Lycius, having undertaken to pursue them with a few men, took those of the baggage-animals that from time to time were left behind, and with them beautiful raiment and drinking-vessels. 26. And the baggage-cattle of the Greeks and the mass of the army were at that instant crossing, and Xenophon, having turned to the Carduchi, halted opposite them, and passed the word to the captains that each should form their companies into divisions of twenty-five men, bringing up each division into line by a flank movement to the left; and the captains and commanders of divisions should go towards the Carduchi, and that the men in the rear rank should be stationed near the river. 27. Now, the Carduchi, when they saw the rear-guard deserted by the mass of the army, and already appearing few, came upon them more quickly, singing songs. But Cheirisophus, when he found all was safe on his side, sent to Xenophon the peltasts, slingers, and archers, and bade them do whatever he should command. 28. And Xenophon seeing them crossing, sends a messenger and bids them remain there on the river bank and not to cross over; but whenever they should begin to cross themselves, then (some on one side and some on the other of his troops) they were to enter the river from the opposite bank under pretence of crossing it—the javelin-men with their hand on the strap, the bowmen with their arrow on the string, but not to advance far into the river. 29. And he passed the word to his own men, as soon as the first missile should come, and a shield rattle, then, raising a shout, to charge continuously against the enemy; and whenever the enemy should turn, and the trumpeter should sound a charge from the river, that they should face about to the right, and that the last man in each file should lead the way, and that they should all run and cross as quickly as possible wherever each had his position, so as not to obstruct each other; saying that he would be the best man whoever should

be first across the river. 30. Now, the Carduchi, seeing that those remaining were already few, for many even of those who were appointed to stay behind had gone away, some of them in order to look after cattle, others baggage, others women—these indeed pressed close upon them rashly, and began to use their slings and arrows. 31. But the Greeks, raising a shout, advanced upon them at a run; and this charge they did not receive—for they were armed, as one would expect in the hills, sufficiently for running and escaping, but not sufficiently for coming to close quarters. 32. At this juncture the trumpeter gave a signal; and the enemy fled still faster, while the Greeks, turning in the opposite direction, fled across the river at full speed. 33. Some of the enemy, having perceived this, ran back again into the river, and, by shooting arrows, wounded some; but most of them, even when the Greeks were on the other side, were seen to be still flying. 34. But those who had come to meet them, pluming themselves on their courage, and entering the stream further than the occasion required, recrossed it behind the men with Xenophon; and some of these also were wounded.

#### CHAPTER IV.

1. Now, when they had crossed, they formed up and marched through Armenia over an unbroken plain and hills of gentle ascent, not less than five parasangs; for there were no villages near the river on account of the wars against the Carduchi. 2. And the village at which they arrived was a large one, and contained a palace for the satrap; and on most of the houses there were towers, and provisions were abundant. 3. And from there they marched two stages, ten parasangs, till they crossed the source of the river Tigris. And from there they marched three stages, fifteen parasangs, to the river Teleboas. And this river is fair to view, but not of great size; and many villages were on the river's banks. 4. And this place was called Western Armenia. Its lieutenant-governor was Teribazus, who had become the king's friend; and whenever he was present no

one else mounted the king upon his horse. 5. He rode up with some horsemen, and, having sent on an interpreter, said that he wished to have an interview with the commanders. And the generals decided to hear him; and having advanced within hearing, they asked him what he wanted. 6. Then he said that he wanted to make a treaty, on the understanding that he would not injure the Greeks, nor they burn his dwellings, but that they were to take such provisions as they might need. This seemed good to the generals, and they made a treaty on these conditions. 7. And from there they marched three stages, fifteen parasangs, through a plain; and Teribazus dogged their footsteps with his forces, keeping about ten stadia off; and they arrived at the palace and many villages besides, full of many provisions. 8. And while they were encamped, there came by night much snow; and in the morning they decided that the ranks and the generals should be quartered by parties in the different districts; for they saw no enemy, and it seemed to be safe on account of the mass of snow. 9. There they had provisions of all sorts that are excellent, cattle, corn, old sweet-scented wine, raisins, beans of all sorts. And some of the stragglers from the camp said that they had caught sight of an army, and that at night many watch-fires appeared. 10. And the generals then thought it was not safe to quarter the troops by parties, and that they should concentrate their forces again. Thereupon they assembled, for they decided to bivouack together. 11. And when they were spending the night there, there came on them a fall of snow so heavy that it buried the men and the armour where they lay; the snow embarrassed the baggage-cattle, and there was great reluctance to rise; for as they lay, the snow, which had fallen on them, was warm, when it did not slip away from a man's sides. 12. But when Xenophon had the daring to get up and cut firewood, though thinly clad, perhaps someone else too would get up, and, taking the implements from him, begin splitting logs. 13. Thereupon the others, too, got up and burnt the watch-fires and anointed themselves; for there was found there much ointment, with which they anointed themselves instead of oil, lard, and oil of sesame, and oil of almonds, extracted from the bitter kind, and

turpentine. And from these same ingredients ointment, too, was discovered. 14. After that they decided again to encamp in divisions under cover. Then, indeed, the soldiers, with much shouting and delight, went to the houses and the provisions; and those of them who had burnt the houses when they went away before were punished by the cold of the open air, encamping there with discomfort. 15. Thence they sent Democrates from Temenus, having given him men, to the hills, where the stragglers said that they saw the watch-fires; for he seemed to have told the truth about many things of the kind before that, reporting what was as existing, and what was not as not existing. 16. And he marched off and said that he did not see the watch-fires, but he came, having taken and bringing with him a man with a Persian bow and quiver, and an axe such as the Amazons have. 17. And when he was asked of what nation he was, he said that he was a Persian, and that he was marching from the army of Teribazus, so that he might get provisions. And they asked him about the army, both how large it was and for what purpose collected. 18. And he replied that it was Teribazus with his own force, and as mercenaries Chalybes and Taochi; and he said Teribazus was prepared, on the road over the mountains in the narrow parts, by which way only there was a passage, there to attack the Greeks. 19. Now, when the generals heard this, they decided to concentrate the army; and leaving guards there, and Sophænetus of Stymphalus in command of those who were left behind, they marched on with the captured man as guide. 20. And when they crossed the hills, the peltasts going in front and seeing the camp below them, did not wait for the heavy-armed soldiers, but rushed shouting upon the camp. 21. Now, the barbarians, hearing the clamour, did not stand their ground, but took to flight; still, some of the barbarians were killed, and about twenty horses were captured, and the tent of Teribazus was taken, and in it silver-footed couches, and cups, and people who described themselves as bakers and cupbearers. 22. And when the generals of the heavy-armed soldiers heard this, they decided to go away as quickly as possible to the camp, in case any attack should be made on those who were left behind. And having straightway

recalled the troops with a bugle, they retreated, and arrived the same day at the camp.

## CHAPTER V.

1. ON the next day they decided that they ought to march by the quickest way possible, before the army was collected again and occupied the passes. And when they had packed up the baggage they immediately marched through much snow with many guides; and surmounting on the same day the height on which Teribazus intended to attack them, they encamped there. 2. And from there they marched three desert stages, fifteen parasangs, to the river Euphrates, and crossed it in the water up to their waists. Its source was said to be not far off. 3. And from there they marched through much snow and flat country three stages, fifteen parasangs. And the third stage was difficult, and a north wind blew full in their faces, completely parching up everything and benumbing the men. 4. There, indeed, one of the soothsayers bade them sacrifice to the wind, and the sacrifice was made; and thereupon the violence of the wind appeared to everyone manifestly to abate. And the depth of the snow was a fathom, so that many of the baggage-cattle and slaves perished, and about thirty of the soldiers. 5. And they continued throughout the night burning fires (for there was plenty of firewood at the encampment), but those coming late had no firewood. So those who had been there for some time, and were burning the fire, did not admit the late-comers to the fire, unless they shared with them wheat or whatever other provisions they had. 6. Then, indeed, they shared with one another what each party had. And where the fire was burning, as the snow melted, trenches were made so big as to be even down to the ground, where it was therefore possible to measure the depth of the snow. 7. From there they marched the whole of the following day through snow, and many of the men fainted from hunger. And Xenophon, who was guarding the rear and finding the falling men in his way, did not know what was the matter. 8. But when one of those who knew told him that they



were clearly fainting from hunger, and that they would recover if they ate something, going round about the baggage-cattle, wherever he saw food or drink he distributed it, and sent about those who had strength to run along the ranks administering it to the fainting men. And whenever they ate anything, they rose and marched on. 9. And as they marched, Cheirisophus arrived about dusk at a village, and took some women and girls from the village who were fetching water at a well in front of the fort. 10. And the women asked them who they were, and the interpreter said in Persian that they were going from the king to the satrap. Then the women answered that he was not there, but was about a parasang away. So, as it was late, they went to the headman of the village at the fort with the water-carriers. 11. Then Cheirisophus, and those of the army who could, encamped there, and of the other soldiers those who could not complete the journey passed the night without food or fire, and there some of the soldiers perished. 12. There followed them some picked men of the enemy, and they seized those of the baggage-cattle that were unable to proceed, and fought with one another about them. And of the soldiers there were left those who had lost the sight of their eyes from the effects of the snow, and those who had had their toes mortified by the cold. 13. But there was a protection against the snow for the eyes, whenever one marched with something black before his eyes, and for the feet whenever one kept moving, and never was still, and took off his sandals for the night. 14. Now, as for all those who slept with their sandals on, the thongs ate into their feet and their sandals got frozen round; for, in fact, when their original sandals gave out, they had made their shoes of undressed leather from newly-flayed oxen. 15. So, on account of such straits, some of the soldiers were left behind, and seeing a place black because of the snow being absent from it, they guessed that it had melted; and it *had* melted, because of a spring which was near sending up hot vapour in a grove. Then having turned out of the path, they sat down and said they would not go further. 16. But Xenophon, with the rear-guard, when he saw this, implored them by every means in his power not to lag behind, saying that many of

the enemy collected in a band were following them; and finally he became angry. But they told him to cut their throats, for (they said) they could not march. 17. Then he decided it was best to frighten the enemy who were following, if possible, so that they might not attack those who were weary. And there was already darkness, and they were advancing with a great noise, wrangling over the booty which they had. 18. Then, indeed, the rear-guard, being quite strong, rising up against them, made a charge on the enemy; and those who were weary, shouting out as loud as they could, clashed their shields against their spears. So the enemy in their fear flung themselves down the snow into the glen, and none of them ever spoke another word anywhere. 19. Now, Xenophon and those with him having told the invalids that people would come to their aid the next day, started off, and before they had gone four stages came upon the soldiers resting on the snow, covered up in blankets, and not even a guard of any sort had been posted over them; and they tried to rouse them. But they said that those in front would not make way. 20. So he, passing forward and sending on the strongest of the peltasts, told them to see what was the obstacle. And they reported that the whole army was resting in that way. 21. There also those with Xenophon bivouacked, without fire and supperless, having posted such guards as they could. And when it was near day, having sent the youngest men to the sick, he bade them awake them and compel them to proceed. 22. Meanwhile, Cheirisophus sends some men from the village to see how the rear-guard were. And the relief party, pleased to see them, entrusted to them the sick to take to the camp, and themselves marched on, and before they had gone through twenty stages they arrived at the village where Xenophon was encamped. 23. Now, when they met one another, they decided that it would be safe to get their ranks under cover in the villages. And Cheirisophus remained where he was, but the others having drawn lots for the villages which they saw, marched to them, each party taking their own men. 24. There Polycrates the Athenian, captain of a division, bade them let him go his own way; and taking the active men, and charging on the village which Xenophon had

obtained by lot, he took all the villagers within, and the headsman of the village, and seventeen foals which were being reared as tribute to the king, and the daughter of the headsman, who had been married nine days; but her husband had gone away to hunt hares, and was not taken in the villages. 25. Now, the houses were underground, with a mouth like that of a well; and below they were broad, but the entrances are dug for cattle, and men went down on a ladder. And in these houses there were goats, sheep, cows, birds, and their young ones; and the cattle are all fed on hay indoors. 26. And there were also wheat, and barley, and beans, and barley wine in bowls. And in them were floating the actual barleycorns on a level with the brim; and straws were put in, some larger, some smaller, without knots. 27. And whenever anyone was drinking, he had to take these into his mouth and suck it. And the wine was very strong, unless one poured water into it; but the drink was very pleasant to one who was used to it. 28. Now, Xenophon made the headsman of this village his guest, and bade him be of good courage, saying that he would not be deprived of his children, and that they would fill his house with provisions before they left, if he should prove to have suggested anything for the good of the army, until they should be among another tribe. 29. And he promised this, and, to show his friendliness, told them where the wine was buried. So for that night, sheltered in their different quarters, all the soldiers thus slept in all abundance, keeping the headsman in custody, and his children also under their eyes. 30. And on the next day Xenophon, taking with him the headsman, marched to Cheirisophus; and wherever he came up to a village, he turned to those in the villages, and found them everywhere feasting and making merry, and from no place did they allow them to depart without setting before them a breakfast. 31. And there was nowhere where they did not set on the same table the flesh of lambs, kids, swine, calves, birds, with many loaves, some of wheat and some of barley. 32. And whenever anyone in a friendly way wished to drink the health of any other, he would draw him down to the bowl, out of which he had to drink, stooping down and sucking like an ox. And they permitted

the headsman to take whatever he wanted. Nothing else did he accept, but whenever he saw any of his kinsmen he always took him to himself. 33. But when they came to Cheirisophus they surprised them, too, in good quarters crowned with wreaths of hay, and with Armenian boys serving them in their barbarian dresses; and they made signs to the boys whatever they ought to do, as if they were deaf-mutes. 34. And when Cheirisophus and Xenophon had greeted each other, they together asked the headsman through the interpreter, who spoke the Persian language, what the country was. And he said that it was Armenia. And again they asked him for whom the horses were being reared. And he said that they were a tribute for the king, and that the next country was that of the Chalybes, and told them in which direction it lay. 35. And then taking the headsman with him, Xenophon went to his household servant, and gave to him a horse that he had taken, which was getting too old for him, to fatten up for sacrifice (for he had heard that it had been consecrated to the sun), fearing that it might die, as it was damaged by the march; and he himself took some of the foals, and gave to each of the other generals and captains a foal. 36. And the horses there are smaller than the Persian ones, but far more spirited. There, too, the headsman instructed them to tie little bags round the feet of the horses and baggage-cattle whenever they took them through the snow, for without these little bags they sunk in it up to the belly.

## CHAPTER VI.

1. WHEN it was the eighth day he handed over the guide to Cheirisophus, and left the servants for the headsman, except his son, who was just in the bloom of youth; and him he gives to Episthenes of Amphipolis to guard, in order that, if the headsman should conduct them well, he might take his son also and depart. And into his house they carried as much as they could, and then broke up their camp and set out. 2. And this headsman, released from his bonds, led them through the snow; and already they were at their third

stage when Cheirisophus got angry with him because he was not leading them to villages. But he said that there were none in that place. And Cheirisophus struck him, but did not put him in chains. 3. Thereupon on that night he ran away and got off, leaving his son behind. This was the only difference between Cheirisophus and Xenophon in the march—the bad treatment and carelessness of the guide. But Episthenes took a fancy to the boy, and, taking him home, found him most trustworthy. 4. After that they marched seven stages, at the rate of five parasangs a day, along the river Phasis, which is a plethrum wide. 5. And from there they marched two stages, ten parasangs; and on the pass into the plain there met them the Chalybes, Taochi, and Phasiani. 6. Now, when Cheirisophus saw the enemy on the pass, he stopped marching when he was about thirty stades off, so that he might not come near the enemy with his men in column; and he passed the word to the others to bring round their divisions so that the army might be in line. 7. And when the rear-guard came up, he summoned the generals and captains, and spoke thus: ‘The enemy, as you see, occupy the passes of the mountains; it is time to consider how we shall fight with the best chance of success. 8. I think that we should pass the word to the soldiers to prepare breakfast, and that we should consult whether you think we should cross the mountain to-day or to-morrow.’ 9. ‘And I think,’ said Cleanor, ‘that, as soon as we have breakfasted, we should arm and go to attack the men. For if we put off this day, the enemies who now see us will be more confident, and it is likely that others in larger numbers will at once join them, if they are confident.’ 10. After him Xenophon spoke: ‘My opinion is this: If it is necessary to fight, for this we should make preparation—how we shall fight to the greatest advantage; now if we wish to cross as easily as possible, this seems to me the point to be considered, how we may receive fewest wounds, and how we may lose fewest men. 11. Now, the mountain-range, as far as we can see it, extends for more than sixty stades, and men are nowhere visible to us guarding it, except by the road itself; so it would be much better to try to steal a position unobserved on some part of the desert mountain, and to seize it before-

hand, if we can, rather than to fight against a strong position, and men who are prepared. 12. For it is much easier to march without a battle on steep ground, than on level ground with enemies on both sides; and by night one can see, when there is no fighting, what lies before one, better than by day when one is fighting; and the path, rough to the feet while we are marching without fighting, is pleasanter for us than a smooth one where we are risking our lives. 13. And it seems to me not impossible to steal a position, as it is possible to march by night, so as not to be seen, and to keep so far off as not to let them perceive us. And I think that by feigning an attack in this quarter we shall be likely to find the mountain more undefended; for the enemy would rather remain where they are in a mass. 14. But why am *I* talking about theft? For I hear that you Lacedæmonians, Cheirisophus, as many of you as are peers, from your very boyhood practise theft, and think it no disgrace, but a merit, to steal whatever things the law does not forbid. 15. But in order that you may steal to the greatest advantage and try not to be discovered, it is customary, I fancy, with you, that you should be flogged if taken in theft. Now, then, is the very opportunity for you to give a specimen of your training, and to be on your guard, notwithstanding, lest we should be caught while stealing a part of the hill, so that we may not receive blows.' 16. 'But, on the other hand,' said Cheirisophus, 'I, too, hear that you Athenians are clever at stealing the public funds, terrible as the danger is to him who steals them, and that your best men, notwithstanding they are so, do it most—if indeed it be the best men with you who are deemed worthy to hold public office; so it is the time for you, too, to give a specimen of *your* training.' 17. 'I, then, am ready,' said Xenophon, 'with the rear-guard, as soon as ever we have dined, to go to seize the mountain. And I have guides, too; for our light-armed soldiers took some of the thieves who hang upon our steps, by lying in ambush; and I hear from them that the mountain is not impassable, but is grazed on by goats and cattle; so that if we once occupy a part of the mountain, it will be passable even by the baggage-cattle. 18. And I hope that the enemy will not even wait longer, as soon as ever they see us on the same

footing with them on the heights; for not even now are they disposed to come down to an equal encounter with us.' 19. Then Cheirisophus said: 'And why should you go and leave the command of the rear-guard? Nay, send others, unless some volunteers come forward.'

20. On this, Aristonymus of Methydrium came with heavy-armed soldiers, and Aristeas of Chios with light-armed soldiers, and Nicomachus of Cæta with light-armed soldiers; and they made an agreement that, as they got possession of the heights from time to time, they would burn many watch-fires. 21. Having made this agreement, they breakfasted; and after breakfast Cheirisophus led forward the whole army ten stades towards the enemy, so that he might appear as much as possible to be about to attack them in this direction. 22. Now, when they had taken their evening meal and night had come on, those who were appointed set off and occupied the hill, and the others rested where they were. But the enemy, when they saw that the hill was occupied, kept watch and burnt many watch-fires all night. 23. And when it became day, Cheirisophus, having sacrificed, marched along the pass, and those who had taken the hill advanced along the heights. 24. Of the enemy, on the other hand, the most part remained on the mountain-pass, but part of them went to meet those coming along the heights. And before the main bodies had closed those on the heights encountered one another, and the Greeks conquered and pursued the enemy. 25. Meanwhile, of those in the plain, too, the peltasts of the Greeks charged at a double against those who were drawn up to receive them, but Cheirisophus followed at a quick pace with the heavy-armed soldiers. 26. And the enemy on the road, when they saw the force above them being defeated, took to flight; and not many of them were killed, but a great many wicker shields were taken, which the Greeks rendered useless by cutting them up with their swords. 27. And when they had ascended, having sacrificed and set up a trophy, they went down again into the plain, and came to villages stored with abundance of good provisions.

## CHAPTER VII.

1. AFTER that they marched into the country of the Taochi five stages, thirty parasangs ; and their provisions ran short, for the Taochi lived in strong places, into which, moreover, they had carried up all their provisions. 2. And when they came to a place which had no city nor houses, but where there were collected both men and women and many cattle, Cheirisophus attacked it immediately on his arrival ; and when the first rank was exhausted another attacked, and again another ; for it was not possible to encircle it in a body, as there was a river going round it. 3. But when Xenophon came with the rear-guard and peltasts, and heavy-armed soldiers, then indeed Cheirisophus said : ‘ You have come in the nick of time ; for the place must be seized ; because there are no provisions for the army unless we take the place.’ 4. Then they took counsel together, and when Xenophon asked what was the obstacle to their entering, Cheirisophus said : ‘ There is one entrance, which you see ; but whenever anyone tries to get past they roll down stones over this overhanging rock ; and whoever is taken is treated as you see.’ At the same time he pointed out men with their legs and sides crushed. 5. ‘ But when they have exhausted their stones too,’ said Xenophon, ‘ is it not the case that nothing hinders us from advancing ? For surely we see nothing opposite, except these few men, and of these two or three armed. 6. And the space, which we have to pass under exposure to their weapons is, as you see, scarcely a plethrum and a half in length. And of this as much as a plethrum is covered with large pines leaving spaces between them, and if men were posted opposite and behind this, what harm would they get from stones falling or rolled down ? Now, the rest of the distance from that point is about half a plethrum, which we must run past whenever the stones shall have abated.’ 7. ‘ But,’ said Cheirisophus, ‘ whenever we begin to approach the part covered with trees, the stones fly in showers.’ ‘ That would be the very thing we require,’ said he ; ‘ for they will so exhaust the stones more quickly. But let us go to a place from which we shall have a short way to run across, if we can, and whence it will be easier to retreat if we wish to.’



8. Thereupon there advanced Cheirisophus and Xenophon and Callimachus of Parrhasia, a captain—for his was the command among the captains of the rear-guard on that day—and the other captains remained in safety. So after that men to the number of thirty set out under the trees, not in a body, but one by one, each protecting himself as well as he could. 9. And Agasias of Stymphalus, and Aristonymus of Methydrium, these also being captains of the rear-guard, and others, too, drew up their men to support them outside the trees : for it was not safe for more than one division to stand among the trees. 10. It was here that Callimachus contrived a plan ; he ran forward two or three steps from the tree under which he was himself ; and whenever the stones flew he jumped back quickly ; and at each sally more than ten cart-loads of stones were exhausted. 11. But Agasias, when he saw what Callimachus was doing, and the whole army looking at him, fearing that he should not be the first to charge into the place, not even summoning Aristonymus, who was next him, nor Eurylochus, his comrades, nor anyone else, went on alone and passed by them all. 12. But Callimachus, when he saw him passing, caught hold of the rim of his shield ; and meanwhile there ran past them Aristonymus of Methydrium, and after him Eurylochus of Lusia—for all of these made pretensions to courage and vied with one another—and emulating each other in this way they take the place. For when once they ran up, no stone was hurled from above. 13. There, indeed, was a terrible sight, for the women, flinging over their children, afterwards flung themselves down after them, and the men in the same way. Just here Æneas of Stymphalus, a captain, seeing one of them running up about to throw himself over, with a beautiful garment, caught hold of him to prevent him. 14. But the man dragged him after himself, and both went tumbling down the rocks and were killed. Thus very few men were taken, but cows and asses in abundance, and sheep. 15. From there they marched through the country of the Chalybes seven stages, fifty parasangs. And these people were the most valiant of those whom they had passed, and they came to close quarters. And they had flaxen cuirasses as far as the stomach, and instead of the usual skirts they wore thickly twisted cords.

16. And they had greaves, too, and helmets, and at the belt they wore a knife as large as a Laconian scimitar, with which they killed anyone whom they were able to conquer ; and cutting off their heads, they would march on, carrying them ; and they sang and danced whenever the enemy were likely to see them. And they had a spear of about fifteen cubits in length with one point. 17. These people remained in their towns ; but whenever the Greeks were passing, they followed them, fighting constantly ; and they lived in secure places, and they had taken their provisions there, so that the Greeks could take nothing from them, but lived on the cattle which they had taken from the Taochi. 18. After that the Greeks came to the river Harpasus, four plethra in width. From there they marched through the country of the Scythini four stages, twenty parasangs, through a plain to villages ; in which they remained three days, and got fresh provisions. 19. And from there they went four stages, twenty parasangs, to a large, flourishing, and populous city, which was called Gymnias. From this place the governor sent a guide to the Greeks, so that he might lead them through the country which was hostile to his own tribe. 20. And he came and said that he would take them to a place from which (in five days) they could see the sea ; if not, he offered to be killed. And leading them, when he took them into a country hostile to himself, he bade them burn and destroy the land—by which it was clear that he came on that account, and not from goodwill to the Greeks. 21. And they arrived at the sacred hill on the fifth day ; and the name of the hill was Theches. And when the first man came on to the hill and looked down on the sea there arose a great shout. 22. And Xenophon and the rear-guard, when they heard it, supposed that fresh enemies were attacking them in front ; for they followed behind from the country which was being ravaged, and the rear-guard killed some of them and took them prisoners, having made an ambush, and took about twenty shields of raw and hairy oxhides. 23. But when the shout became louder and nearer, and those who came up from time to time kept running up at full speed to join those who were continually shouting, and the shouting became louder as the men became more numerous, it seemed to Xenophon to be some-

thing more serious. 24. And mounting on a horse, and taking with him Lycias and the cavalry, he went to their assistance; and, lo! suddenly they hear the soldiers shouting 'The sea! the sea!' and passing the word along the lines. Then, indeed, the rear-guard too ran up all together, and the cattle were driven hard, and the horses too. 25. And when they all came to the summit, there they threw their arms round one another, both their generals and their captains, with tears in their eyes. And suddenly, some one or other having passed the word, the soldiers brought stones and made a large pile. 26. On this they laid a number of raw bulls' hides and staves, and the shields which they had taken, and the guide himself cut up the shields and commanded the others to do so. 27. After this the Greeks send away the guide, giving him presents from the common stock—a horse, and a silver cup and Persian dress, and ten Doric staters; but he specially asked for their rings, and took many from the soldiers. And he showed them the village where they were to encamp, and the road along which they were to march to the Macrones, and when evening came on he departed, going away by night.

## CHAPTER VIII.

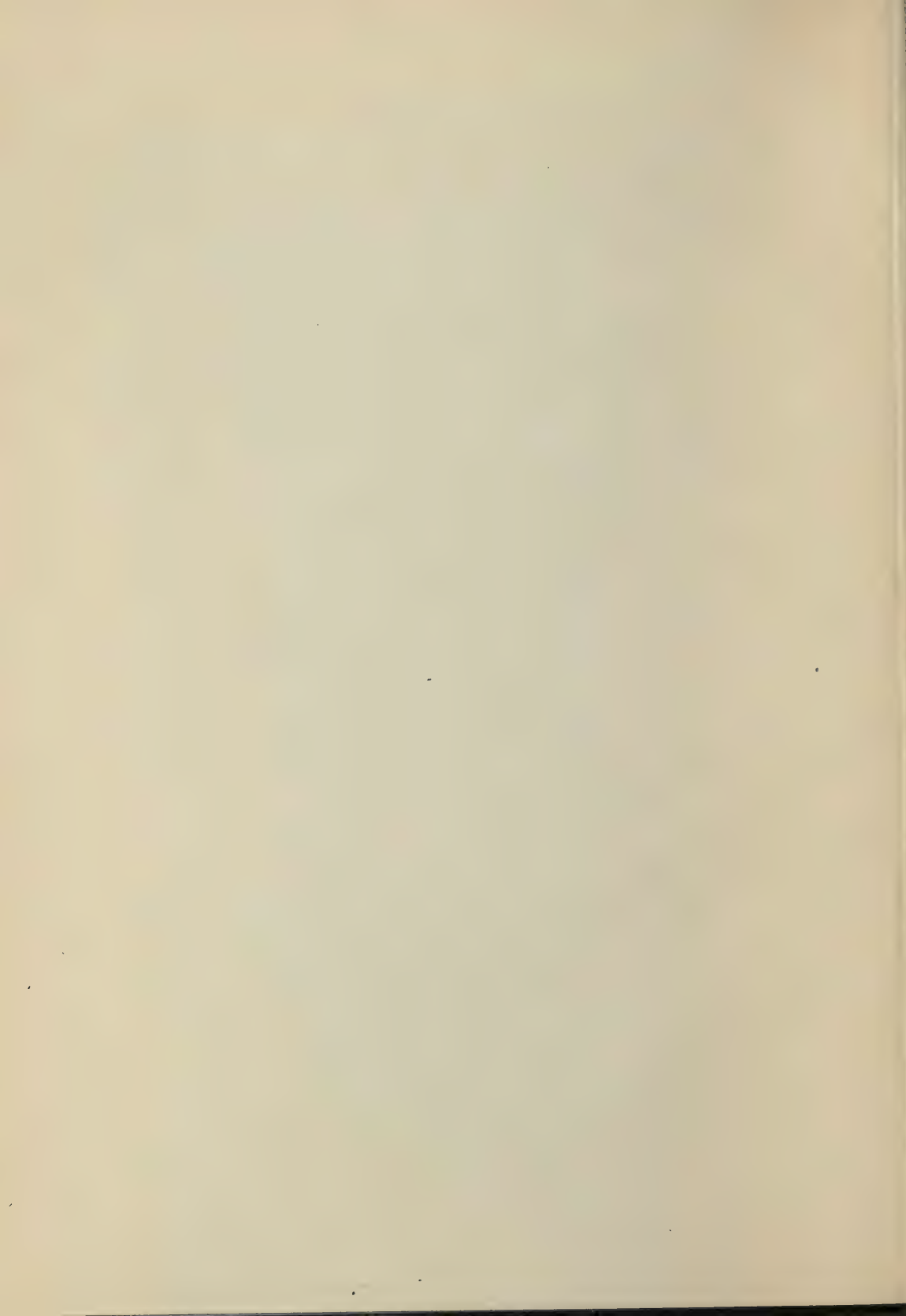
1. FROM there the Greeks marched through the country of the Macrones three stages, ten parasangs. And on the first day they came to the river which bounds the territory of the Macrones and that of the Scythians. 2. And they had on their right hand ground as rugged as possible, and on their left another river into which the boundary river emptied itself, through which they had to pass. And it was thickly bordered with trees, not large, but closely planted. When the Greeks came to these they cut them down, being eager to get out of the country as quickly as possible. 3. And the Macrones were ranged opposite the ford, with shields and lances and hair tunics, and they were encouraging one another and throwing stones into the river; but these did not reach them, nor injure them at all. 4. Then there came up to Xenophon one of the peltasts, asserting that he had been a slave at Athens, saying that he knew the language of these

men. 'And I think,' said he, 'that this is my native land ; and, if there is no obstacle, I should like to speak to them.' 5. 'Nay, there is no obstacle,' said he ; 'but speak to them, and ascertain first who they are.' And they said, when he asked them, that they were Macrones. 'Ask them,' said he, 'why they are arrayed against us and wish to be hostile to us.' 6. And they answered, 'Because *you* are coming against our country.' The generals bade him say, 'Yes, but not to do it harm ; but we are going to Greece, having fought against the king, and we wish to come to the sea.' 7. Then they asked if they would give them pledges of this. And the Greeks said that they were willing to give and to receive pledges. Upon this the Macrones gave a Persian spear-point to the Greeks, and the Greeks a Greek one to them—for these they said were pledges—and both parties called the gods to witness. 8. And immediately after the pledges the Macrones helped to clear away the trees, and made a road with them to send them on, mingling in the midst of the Greeks ; and they provided a market, such as they could, and forwarded them on their way three days, until they left the Greeks on the borders of the Colchians. 9. Here there was a range of hills, high, but accessible ; and on this the Colchians were posted. And at first the Greeks were marshalled against them in line, with the intention to march upon the hill in that way ; but afterwards the generals decided to meet and deliberate how they should fight to the most advantage. 10. So Xenophon said : 'I think we should relinquish the disposition in line and make divisions in column ; for the line will be broken at once ; for we shall find the mountain impassable at one point and passable at another ; and at once this will produce discouragement, whenever they, being arranged in line, see it broken. 11. Besides, if we advance many deep, the enemy will outnumber us, and will employ their surplus men in any way they please ; but if we advance a few deep, it would not be at all surprising if our line was broken by the weapons and men falling on us in numbers and all together ; and if this should occur at any point, it will be a misfortune for the whole line. 12. Now, I think that we should form the companies in column, and occupy so much ground by leaving an interval between the

companies, that those at the extreme ends will be beyond the enemy's wings ; and thus we shall be in our end companies beyond the line of the enemy, and by leading them in column the best of us will advance first, and wherever the road is easiest, there will each company advance. 13. And into the intervals it will not be easy for the enemy to advance, the companies being on one side and on the other, and it will not be easy to cut down a company advancing in column ; and if one of the companies be overwhelmed, the one next it will go to its rescue ; and if any one of the companies should be able at any point to reach the summit, there is no fear that any of the enemy will stand his ground any longer.' 14. This was decided on, and they formed their companies in columns. And Xenophon, going from the right to the left, said to the soldiers : 'Comrades, those whom you see are the only people in the way, so that we are not now there, where we have long desired to be ; we should, if we by any means can, devour them even raw.' 15. Now, when the men were in their several positions, and they had formed the companies in column, the companies consisted of about eighty heavy-armed soldiers, and each company contained about a hundred ; and they formed the peltasts and the archers in three divisions, some beyond the left, some beyond the right, and some in the middle, about six hundred in each party. 16. After this the generals passed the word for prayer, and when they had prayed and sung the pæan, they began to advance. And Cheirisophus and Xenophon, and the peltasts with them who were beyond the line of the enemy, advanced. 17. Now, when the enemy saw them extending their line both ways, some on the right and the others on the left, they were broken up, and much of their line was left empty in the middle. 18. And when they saw them leaving a break in their line, the Arcadian peltasts, of whom Æschines the Acarnanian was in command, thinking that they were retreating, rushed on them with a shout ; and these were the first to ascend the hill. There followed them also the Arcadian heavy-armed force, of which Cleanor of Orchomenus was in command. 19. And the enemy, when they began to run, never halted again, but some turned to flight in one direction and some in another. But the Greeks, when they

had made the ascent, encamped in many villages which held abundance of provisions. 20. And in other respects there was nothing which they at all marvelled at; but there were many hives there, and all the soldiers who partook of the honey became senseless and began to vomit; and it went through them downwards, and none of them could stand straight; but those who had eaten a little were like drunken men, and those who had eaten much were like madmen, and some of them even like men on the point of death. 21. And in this way many of them lay as if there had been a defeat, and the discouragement was great. But on the next day no one died, but at about the same time they recovered their senses; and on the third and fourth day they rose as if after drinking medicine. 22. From there they marched two stages, seven parasangs, and they came to the sea at Trapezus, a Greek city, a colony from Sinope, situated on the Euxine Pontus, in the country of the Colchi. And there they remained for about thirty days in the villages of the Colchi. 23. And sallying forth from these, they ravaged Colchis. And the inhabitants of Trapezus provided a market for the camp, and welcomed the Greeks, and gave them as pledges of friendship cattle and barley-meal and wine. 24. And they carried on with them negotiations on behalf of the neighbouring Colchians, those particularly who lived in the plain, and from them, too, came oxen as pledges of friendship. 25. And after that they prepared the sacrifice which they had vowed; and there arrived for them oxen enough to sacrifice as thank-offerings for safe-conduct to Zeus the Preserver, and to Herakles, and to the other gods, which they had vowed. And they held a gymnastic contest on the hill on which they were encamped; and they elected Dracontius, a Spartan (who had been banished from home, when he was a boy, because he had killed a boy by mistake by striking him with a dagger), to look after the course and to preside over the contest. 26. And when the sacrifice was over they handed over the skins to Dracontius, and bade him lead the way to wherever he had made the course. And when he pointed out where they happened to be standing, 'This crest,' said he, 'is very fine for running wherever one may wish.' 'How then,' said they, 'will they be able to wrestle

in a place so rough and thickly-wooded? And he answered, 'The man who falls will be all the more hurt.' 27. And the most of the captive boys contended in the short course, and more than sixty Cretans ran the long course, and others contended in wrestling, and boxing, and the pancration. And it was a fine sight; for many entered the lists, and as their comrades were looking on, there was much keen rivalry. 28. And the horses raced too, and they had to gallop down the steep hill till they reached the sea, and then turn and go back again uphill to the altar. And many of them rolled down; and on the way up the horses scarcely went at a walk, because of its being so exceedingly steep; and there was much shouting and laughter and cheering from the people.





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